

## BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

J. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

J. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every Wednesday, will be sent to any address one year, postage paid, for \$1.00.

Two of the Wyoming contests are in the supreme court.

Four murderers, two white men and two colored, were hanged at Louisville.

A wonderful discovery of diamonds is claimed for the Snake River country, Idaho.

Bradstreet's trade summary reports unexampled prosperity over almost the entire country.

Camden, Ark., is gloating over a 5 year-old colored boy who can read any book placed before him.

A St. Louis drummer was shot and killed at Childress, Texas, by a man whose wife he had insulted.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement shows a smaller falling off in the movement for the week.

Both Colorado and Nevada have been seriously affected in their trade and commerce by the depression in silver.

There was great improvement in Senator Gibson's condition, and hope is now entertained that he will recover.

Polly Frisch, who in 1859 poisoned her husband and two children, has been pardoned from a New York prison.

A Winnipeg Jew merchant sold a rusty old gun for \$2 to a law locking purchaser, who found \$705 in the barrel.

At Newport, Ark., negroes got after an alleged colored preacher who swindled them and riddled him with bullets.

A son of the noted Bald Knobber, Mat Day, was killed in Taney county while stealing chickens, and more trouble is feared.

Chicago will soon establish a brewery that will turn out a drink looking and tasting exactly like beer but that will not intoxicate.

A gambler's luck and a woman started a bloody and all night riot in a Washington town between railroad laborers and Italians.

Hon. John J. O'Neill, present congressman from St. Louis has served formal notice of contest on Charles F. Joy, who received the certificate of election from that district at the late election. Mr. O'Neill charges that wholesale frauds were committed against the election laws.

General W. L. Hawkins, editor in chief of the St. Louis Chronicle, modestly announces through his intimate friends that he might be induced to accept the Adjutant Generalship if Governor Stone should tender it to him in the proper spirit. General Hawkins served through the war with distinction; was in command of the troops which saved Cincinnati from destruction at the hands of the mob during the bloody riot of 1884, when the city jail was burned by the frenzied rabble. He was Adjutant General of Ohio under Gov. Campbell. He is an uncompromising democrat and would make a good officer.

The statesmen of the country attended the Reform Club banquet in New York City Saturday night, and able and patriotic speeches were made. President Cleveland, of course, delivered the speech of the occasion which, like everything he says, was replete with sound sense and patriotism. Among the many speakers were Carl Churtz, Senators Carlisle, Crisp and Mills and Congressman Wilson and Governor elect Stone of Missouri. Speaker Crisp was present and so sure was he that he would be expected to make a speech that he prepared his remarks before hand and gave them out to the Associate Press. But he was not invited to speak, and now considerable speculation is indulged in as to whether the slight was intentional and means that his re-election to the speakership will be contested.

### BETTER ROADS.

During the last campaign the question of better country roads for the state was agitated to a considerable extent. In fact it was the first time that question had ever entered as a factor in state politics. The need for this improvement was so apparent that it was enthusiastically endorsed in every county and community. The next legislature which convenes in January, will not be in doubt as to how a measure of that kind will be received by the people. They have already spoken in language not to be misunderstood. The new system of road graders, introduced in the past few years have improved the condition of the roads to a considerable extent in many portions of the state, but their improvement is at best only temporary. What the people want and demand is substantial permanent improvement of the highways. Missouri has reached that stage among the other states of the Union where she cannot afford to neglect this great internal improvement. She is no longer a new state, but has taken her stand as the fifth commonwealth of the Union, and civilization decrees that this matter be given the importance it demands.

Our people are not afraid of a slight increase in taxation when they know that the money is to be expended in an improvement that directly affects every taxpayer. None would grumble at an additional tax to improve the roads in front of their premises, which not only makes it a great convenience to them to get their produce to market, but increases the value of their property. Of course it requires money to build good roads, as it does to make other improvements, and it would be folly to talk of passing a law to improve the highways without providing the means to carry out the provisions of the enactment.

### MUST HAVE RELIEF.

We are in receipt of a personal letter from Senator J. N. Bradley which is marked "not for publication," but the following extract is so full of wisdom and straight to the point that we have concluded to give our readers the benefit and brave the Senator's wrath on a plea that it is for the public good:

"With all my good feeling and joy over the result of the election, there is a streak of unrest. I am fairly trembling and nervous for fear there will be a lack of unity and harmony among our leaders in congress. The fate of the democratic party for an indefinite period is now, more than ever before, in its own hands. If they will act promptly and carry out the will of the party (or I might say the people) as expressed at the polls we are all right, otherwise our victory will be fruitless. I tell you the South and West must have relief from the unjust burdens placed upon them by the East."

The Kansas City Times says that Major H. W. Salmon was much sought after while in that city last week by patriots who were willing to take the burdens of state upon their shoulders. Major Salmon stands very close to the governor-elect, as he should. As chairman of the executive committee, he conducted, guided and controlled the most brilliant and successful campaign ever had in Missouri. The republicans were encouraged by a poll of the state by Porter's census takers, and made the hardest and most persistent fight since they went out of power in '72. But the eagle eye of the brainy Major was on every section and corner of the state and the onslaughts were met by countercharges of well equipped and disciplined troops and routed in every instance. Major Salmon risked nothing to chance, but saw that the party was organized all along the line. Major Salmon is good gubernatorial timber, and will one day serve in that capacity if his ambition runs in that direction.

President Harrison's message was a lengthy, stereotyped affair, replete with egotism. He makes long-winded recommendations, believes the people made a mistake in turning him down, and that a still greater mistake will be made if the present tariff is interfered with. The people will try and stand the former, and the tariff will be revised and the people will get some of the good things the manufacturers have so long been enjoying.

### A HIGHER SPHERE.

Mr. R. B. Speed, editor of the Nevada Mail, is being generally considered as the probable private secretary to Gov. Stone. It would be difficult, indeed, for Col. Stone to select for this confidential position a truer friend, a more loyal democrat or a more popular Missourian than the editor of the Mail.

It is not probable, however, that Mr. Speed will go to Jefferson. He is editor of the most influential paper of the southwest and has a business which demands his personal supervision. He could not accept the position of private secretary without serious embarrassment to his private interests and for this reason we conclude that there is no real foundation for the report.

There are very few positions that Mr. Speed could not fill with credit to his party. He is a self-made man in the best sense of the term and richly deserves the full measure of confidence and esteem in which he is held by a legion of friends.—Mexico Intelligencer.

The Intelligencer is right. Mr. Speed cannot afford to accept the private secretaryship if it was tendered to him. He is one of the brainiest newspapermen in the state and did effectual and earnest work for the party. If the federal patronage is to be given to worthy and effective workers then Dick Speed should get one of the very best "plums." He is not an office seeker and we do not know that he wants anything, but the public need such competent men as he for its servants.

### Col. James L. Pace.

Jefferson City Tribune.

Col. James L. Pace of Butler, for many years a recognized leader in the politics of the southwest, was in the city yesterday. It is rumored that Col. Pace is an applicant for warden of the penitentiary and that at the proper time his name will be presented to Gov. Stone. There are few men in the democratic party of Missouri more worthy of its honors. For twenty years he has given his time, energies and money freely to his party, never a candidate for state office, never asking reward or recognition of any kind, he has at all times defended its principles, fought its battles and sought by every honorable means to maintain democratic supremacy throughout the state. He is a valuable man in the councils of the party and his talents for organization have been the hope and inspiration of more than one campaign.

Of course, we have no means of knowing who Gov. Stone will appoint to this important post, but should it be Col. Pace the Tribune can assure him it will give universal satisfaction and secure the services of an honest, courageous and capable official.

### Called It An Obituary.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Tom Reed evidently regarded the president's message as an obituary on the republican party. While it was being read from the clerk's desk he leaped up to strike the speaker's rostrum and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I presume when the obituary is concluded the house will adjourn out of respect for the deceased."



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## OCEAN GOERS.

Steamship Companies Apprehensive Over Restricted Immigration.

### THEIR PLANS OUTLINED.

They May Go to Halifax, So a Report Says—Probable Effect of Such Action Will Be the Increase of American Shipping—The Chandler Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A press representative is in a position to give a forecast of what the united steamship companies may do in the event that congress should pass an act suspending immigration for one year, as proposed by the Chandler bill, recently introduced. The steamship companies look upon such legislation as foreshadowing a permanent act excluding immigration for an indefinite period. They say that the inducements held out by Senator Chandler in an interview, that they could find their compensation in carrying visitors to the exposition during the year that immigration is suspended, are not practical. They see in the Chandler bill a direct menace, and must cast about for something else to employ their ships, which represent an enormous capital. The question is, what course will they take.

It is very probable that as soon as the Chandler bill comes regularly before congress, and its passage becomes assured, a meeting will take place between all the steamship companies carrying freight and passengers between European and American ports. This meeting will include representatives of English, German, French, Italian, Belgian, Dutch and other lines. A resolution will be submitted, deciding on the part of all lines interested to close American ports, like New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to European traffic, and to divert their carrying business to Halifax. This resolution will probably be carried, and the combined lines will at once enter upon a course of retaliation upon American commerce. The lines will refuse to carry exposition visitors except by way of Halifax, and in the same way will treat all freight intended for American ports.

If this policy is followed, as there is good ground for assuming, one consequence will be to stimulate American shipping. It will at once necessitate the building of a large merchant fleet to take care of the business now carried in European bottoms. The only damage likely to ensue is the losses sustained by American merchants, exporters and importers from the delay in creating a new merchant marine, and the extra expense involved in shipping via Halifax.

Another problem involved is, how far retaliatory measures of this sort can be carried without making an international question of them. The fact is pointed out that already an act is proposed in Germany to prohibit the operation of foreign steamship agents in the empire, the evident intention being the protection of the German carrying trade. In the event of complications ensuing between the United States and the European steamship companies, by reason of the refusal of these lines to do business with American ports, England, Germany and other countries interested may combine in the enactment of laws putting a prohibitive tax on American vessels engaged in the carrying business with their ports. In that event the question is almost certain to pass into a diplomatic sphere, and become a subject for international arbitration. England will in all probability be ready to enter into a combination with the other powers, for the reason that Canada will derive the immense profit from the boycott of American ports, should that prove to be the ultimate policy of the steamship companies, and because any interference with her carrying trade invariably touches a tender spot, not to speak of the fact that any serious disagreement between continental Europe and the United States, relating to the commerce of the high seas, always redounds to her pecuniary profit.

The Chandler bill has many adherents in both branches of congress, and it is not assuming too much responsibility to predict that it will pass, if not in its present entirety, at least in a modified form. It is not in any sense a partisan measure. Fully as many democrats as republicans have openly committed themselves to this or some measure like it that will check the evils of immigration, and, if possible, suspend immigration entirely. That the steamship companies are apprehensive for their business is natural, and it is comparatively easy to trace, even at so early a date, what they will do to offset the effects of such legislation, should it come to pass. They will, as detailed above, play Halifax against American ports and await the result, in the hope of creating an international crisis by which they may profit.

### Important Offices Filled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: Genio M. Lamberton, of Nebraska, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice A. B. Nettleton, resigned; James W. McDill, of Iowa, to be an inter-state commerce commissioner, reappointed; Peter S. Grosscup, United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois.

### Egan Not Wanted in Chili.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The press of Valparaiso and Santiago contain bitter comments on the return of Minister Egan. They say that his coming back after the exposure of his character during the recent campaign shows that he is devoid of shame. They call upon the government to show him scant courtesy.

Maj.-Gen. Drogowsky was murdered at Tashkend, Asiatic Russia. He had been sent by the government to try military offenders.

Nearly 1,000 persons are destitute at Homestead, Pa.

True, and well said: "A newspaper can say pleasant things about a man and his whole family for years and then incur their lifetime enmity in one short week by a seeming slight. Yes, it is a fact; and you can hurrah for a candidate, back his friends, cuss his enemies and make a fool of yourself all the way through without thanks in the end, to find when you are a candidate that he is either 'out of politics' or 'pledged.'"—Pleasant Hill Gazette.

Editor Ruch, of the Carthage Democrat, will be in the race for the secretaryship of the senate. He is one of the strongest papers in the southwest, and if a term at the state capital promises him a short relaxation from editorial labors, the Mail casts its vote for him with the greatest pleasure.—Nevada Mail.



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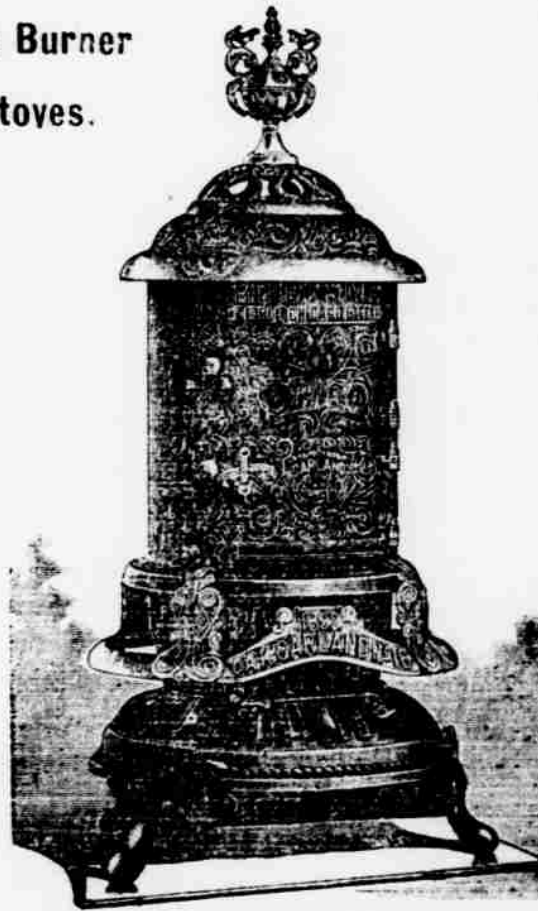
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